# **FILED**

# NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FEB 16 2006

# UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

CATHY A. CATTERSON, CLERK U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

# FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

ANDREW C. MENSING,

No. 04-35607

Petitioner - Appellant,

D.C. No. CV-04-00021-SEH

V.

MEMORANDUM\*

MIKE MAHONEY, Warden,

Respondent - Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Montana Sam E. Haddon, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted February 13, 2006\*\*

Before: FERNANDEZ, RYMER, and BYBEE, Circuit Judges.

Andrew C. Mensing appeals from the district court's order denying his 28

U.S.C. § 2254 habeas petition challenging his state conviction of sexual

<sup>\*</sup> This disposition is not appropriate for publication and may not be cited to or by the courts of this circuit except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

<sup>\*\*</sup> This panel unanimously finds this case suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

intercourse without consent in violation of Montana Code Annotated section 45-5-503(1) (1995). We have jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2253.

As a preliminary matter, we reject the government's contention that Mensing's federal habeas petition was untimely filed. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(C).

Citing Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36 (2004), Mensing argues that his Sixth Amendment right to confrontation was violated when two police officers testified to prior statements made by the victim on the night of the attack. Under the Confrontation Clause, out-of-court testimonial statements are inadmissible unless (1) the declarant is unavailable, and (2) the defendant had a prior opportunity for cross-examination. *Id.* at 53-59. Nevertheless, "when the declarant appears for cross-examination at trial, the Confrontation Clause *places* no constraints at all on the use of [her] prior testimonial statements . . . . The Clause does not bar admission of a statement so long as the declarant is present at trial to defend or explain it." Id. at 59 n.9 (emphasis added) (citations omitted). Here, the victim *did* testify at Mensing's trial, and Mensing had an opportunity to cross-examine her. Accordingly, the inadmissibility rule of *Crawford* is not implicated. See id.

# AFFIRMED.